

### **REMARKS**

In responding to an outstanding Office Action mailed October 4, 2006, Applicant has amended a number of claims so as to more clearly set forth the present invention. The Examiner indicated on page 6 of the Office Action that claims 37-39 and 58-60 contained allowable subject matter but were being objected to as being dependent on a rejected base claim. Claims 37 and 58 had previously been rewritten in independent form and it is believed already comply with the Examiner's requirements and should be allowable. Further, as explained below, the rejections of claims 1-14, 23, 24, 26, 30-36, 49-57 as anticipated by Ichimasa et al. U.S. Patent 6,828,803 are defective and should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-14, 30-36, and 49-57 define structures which solve a substantially different problem than those addressed by Ichimasa et al.

Ichimasa et al. disclose a control circuit for a camera having as sensors a photometry device 115, and distance measurement device 116. It also includes output devices, lens drive device 117, shutter drive device 118, and film drive device 119. None of those structures correspond to "a visual output element (115-119)" as asserted on page 3 of the Office Action in support of the outstanding anticipation rejections. Further, Ichimasa et al. do not address or disclose circuitry to:

"adjust the current limiting circuit in response to setting one a plurality of illumination parameters." (last line page 3, first line page 4 of Office Action)

None of devices 115-119 provide signals which result in control signals which adjust a current limiting circuit as claimed. As illustrated in Fig. 7 of Ichimasa et al. charging of the capacitor 113 proceeds without any consideration of input parameters or the like. As described in Ichimasa et al. in column 7, lines 23 through 60, (which describe the operation of the flow diagram of Fig. 7), a comparison is made between the voltage on the main capacitor 113 and a pre-stored digital value, stored in memory unit of the processor 103a to determine if charging is complete. This process proceeds without any consideration of limiting maximum current values.

Indeed Ichimasa et al. is completely silent in this regard and for this reason alone cannot anticipate any pending claims 1-10, 12-14, 30-36 and 49-57.

Further, the rejections of claim 23 and related dependent claims are defective in that the disclosure of Ichimasa et al. has been misstated. At the top of page of 4 of the Office Action, lines 3-6 the Examiner stated;

"Regarding claim 23, figure 1, Ichima [sic] discloses plurality of visual output devices (115-119), each of the devices (115-119) includes a microprocessor (103a) which is one of, mechanically movable or electrically settable, to limit a peak current draw of the respective device', and a switch-able source of electrical energy (120-122) to power the devices."

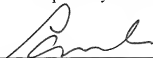
The devices 115-119 are not "visual output devices" as asserted above. Devices 115, 116 are sensors. Devices 117-119 are output drivers. All of them, 115-119 are coupled to a single processing unit 103.

Anticipation requires that the alleged anticipating prior art exactly discloses the claimed structure as described above this is clearly not the case relative to pending claim 23 and its dependent claims.

For at least the above reasons the pending claims are all allowable and allowance of the application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 18, 2006

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